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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2643

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/943,585	Applicant(s) MCKAY, BRENT	
	Examiner Melur Ramakrishnaiah	Art Unit 2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2-6-2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1, 20, 26-27, 35-36, 38-39, 40-42, 43, 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 102(e) as being anticipated by Gazdzinski (US PAT: 6,615,175, filed 6-10-1999).

Regarding claim 1, Gazdzinski discloses an interactive display system for use in a public space of commercial environment, the system comprising: a thin, a self contained display unit (113, figs. 1-2) characterized by length, width and depth dimension, the display further comprising: a video display screen (113, fig. 2), a single board computer (121, fig. 1) including a large capacity mass data storage unit (108, fig. 1, col. 8 lines 46-55), the single board computer contained within the housing, and a touch panel dimensioned to fit over the video display screen (col. 10 lines 38-42), an interactive directory system configured as an application software program and providing graphical directory information on the display system, the directory system retrieving directory content from the large capacity mass data storage unit (108, fig. 1) and displaying the directory information upon request of a user, by user accessing the system through the touch panel (col. 5, line 63 – col. 6, line 5; col. 8 lines 46-59).

Regarding claims 20, 26, 35, 40, 43, they are rejected for the same reasons as set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claims 27, 36, 38-39, 41-42, 45, Gazdzinski further teaches the following: accessing a commercial site directory portion of the database by a first user, and simultaneously accessing services information portion of a database by a second user (col. 6, line 62 – col. 7, line 2), video display screen is plasma (col. 7 lines 32-35), display image is transferred from from a single board computer (121, fig. 1) memory directly to the video display (113, figs. 1-2) in a digital format without being first converted to an analog signal, the system adapted to mount on the surface of a wall, the system components integrated into the housing, the housing protruding no more than 4 inches from the wall surface (fig. 2, col. 7 lines 23-35), system is outfitted with a touch panel dimensioned to fit over the display screen (col. 5, line 63 – col. 6, line 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazdzinski in view of Elberbaum (US PAT: 5,923,363)

Regarding claim 2, Gazdzinski teaches the following: an interactive building directory section, the directory section accessible by a user's interacting with a first display system portion in (113, fig. 2), a building information section, the building

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information section accessible by a user's interacting with a second display portion in (113, fig. 2, col. 8 lines 46-59, col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 9 and fig. 5); but he does not teach the following: a building concierge section, the concierge section accessible by a user's interacting with a third display system portion.

However, Elberbaum discloses apparatus for forwarding a television interphone monitor via a signal transmissio0n line which teaches the following: a building concierge section (8, fig. 3) , the concierge section accessible by a user's interacting with a television interphone entrance panel (col. 5, line 47 – col. 6, line 9; col. 16 lines 20-27).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Gazdzinski's system to provide for the following: a building concierge section, the concierge section accessible by a user's interacting with a third display system portion as this arrangement would provide means for interacting with concierge section in connection with entering building premises for further help as taught by Elberbaum.

5. Claims 3-11, 12-14, 15-17, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazdzinski in view of Elberbaum as applied to claims 1 above, and further in view of Anai (US PAT: 6,466,193, filed 7-1-1999).

The combination differs from claims 3 in that although it discloses interactive building directory listing, building information listing, building concierge being displayed on the media window portion (col. 8 lines 46-59 and col. 9, line 66- col. 10, line 12 of '175 and col. 16 lines 20-27, lines 53-62 of '363); he does not teach the following: video display is configured to display information at a 16:9 aspect ratio, the video display is

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organized into media window portion having 12:9 aspect ratio and a control portion having a 4:9 aspect ratio.

However, Anai discloses image display device and method for displaying image which teaches the following: displaying information on the display with different aspect ratios (abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: video display is configured to display information at a 16:9 aspect ratio, the video display is organized into media window portion having 12:9 aspect ratio and a control portion having a 4:9 aspect ratio as this arrangement would provide means for displaying information with different aspect ratios as taught by Anai, thus providing means to display information with different aspect ratios to satisfy user applications or needs.

Gazdzinski differs from claims 12-14 in that he does not teach the following: a video camera, mounted to a field of view centered about a location which a user would position themselves, a microphone, a speaker system, the camera, microphone, and speaker in combination providing a bi-directional videophone connection, user communicates with building concierge over a bi-directional videophone connection.

However, Elberbaum teaches the following: a video camera, mounted to a field of view centered about a location which a user would position themselves, a microphone, a speaker system, the camera, microphone, and speaker in combination providing a bi-directional videophone connection, user communicates with building concierge over a

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bi-directional videophone connection (fig. 3 col. 5, line 47 – col. 6, line 33; col. 16 lines 20-27, lines 53-62).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: a video camera, mounted to a field of view centered about a location which a user would position themselves, a microphone, a speaker system, the camera, microphone, and speaker in combination providing a bi-directional videophone connection, user communicates with building concierge over a bi-directional videophone connection as this arrangement would provide both audio and video communication to the users in connection with entering monitored building premises as taught by Elberbaum, thus enhancing user communications by using both audio and video.

Regarding claims 4-11, 15-17, the combination teaches the following: interactive display system operates in a default mode when unaccessed by a user, the default mode playing multi-media presentation material in the media window portion (col. 10, line 60 – col. 11, line 5), multi-media presentation material includes advertising material (col. 22 lines 5-33), control portion is located proximate the media window portion, the control portion including plurality of user accessible touch-sensitive virtual buttons (reads on 114, figs. 2, 6) , the virtual buttons corresponding to the first, second and third display portions (col. 7 lines 27-35; col. 10, line 23 – col. 11, line 6), selectable occupant list, the list appearing in the media window portion when a user selects the building directory virtual button, an occupant specific informational content section, information content section appearing in the media window portion when user selects an occupant

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from the occupant list, and a map of the building indicating location of the selected occupant and directions thereto from the specific display system accessed by the user (col. 8 lines 46-59; col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 17), network communication interface, contained within the housing, the interface configured to couple to a wide area network, and wherein, the display system is accessible to an occupant through the network communication interface to thereby allow the occupant to modify occupant specific informational content, building management establishes and updates occupied listings by communicating with display system over network communication interface (300, fig. 2, this is implied in as much as the reference teaches occupant specific information, col. 9, line 66-col. 10, line 12; col. 22 lines 5-33), building amenities location information, building service link information etc, property management information includes available space information including a link to a building map, the map graphically indicating location, size, shape and amount of available space to a user in the media window portion of the display system (col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 15), the network communication interface is an internet interface (300, fig. 3, col. 10 lines 23-28), the display system adapted to mount to a surface of a wall in a public area, the display components integrated into the housing, the housing protruding no more than 4 inches from the surface (fig. 2), display screen comprising a plasma display screen (col. 7 lines 27-35).

6. Claims 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazdzinski in view of Elberbaum and Anai as applied to claim 17 above, and further in view of Fujimoto (US PAT: 5,912,710).

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Regarding claims 18-19, the combination does not teach the following: the plasma display screen having a video display resolution of 848x480 pixels, media window portion having a video display resolution of 640x480 pixels.

However, Fujimoto discloses system and method for controlling display of graphic data pixels on video a monitor having a different aspect ratio than pixel aspect ratio which teaches the following: display screen having a video display resolution of 848x480 pixels, media window portion having a video display resolution of 640x480 pixels (col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 6).

Thus, Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: the plasma display screen having a video display resolution of 848x480 pixels, media window portion having a video display resolution of 640x480 pixels as this arrangement would provide for display of information on a display with appropriate resolution to suite application needs of the user as taught by Fujimoto.

7. Claims 21, 28-34, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazdzinski in view of Anai.

Gazdzinski differs from claims 21 and 28 in that although he teaches the following: user accessing a system by interacting with a touch-sensitive area of a control portion (col. 5, line 66 – col. 6, line 5), the information contained within the selected database portion displayed in the media window portion (col. 8 lines 46-59); but he does not teach the following: video display is configured to display information at a 16:9

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aspect ratio, the video display is organized into media window portion having a 12:9 aspect ratio, and a control portion having 4:9 ratio.

However, Anai discloses image display device and method for displaying image which teaches the following: displaying information on the display with different aspect ratios (abstract).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Gazdzinski's system to provide for the following: video display is configured to display information at a 16:9 aspect ratio, the video display is organized into media window portion having 12:9 aspect ratio and a control portion having a 4:9 aspect ratio as this arrangement would provide means for displaying information with different aspect ratios as taught by Anai, thus providing means to display information with different aspect ratios to satisfy user applications or needs.

Regarding claims 29-34, Gazdzinski teaches the following: operating display system in a default mode when unaccessed by a user, the default mode playing multi-media presentation material in the media window portion (col. 10, line 60 – col. 11, line 5), multi-media presentation material includes advertising material (col. 22 lines 5-33), control portion is located proximate the media window portion, the control portion including plurality of user accessible touch-sensitive virtual buttons (reads on 114, figs. 2, 6), the virtual buttons corresponding to the first, second and third display portions (col. 7 lines 27-35; col. 10, line 23 – col. 11, line 6), selectable occupant list, the list appearing in the media window portion when a user selects the building directory virtual button, an occupant specific informational content section, information content section

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appearing in the media window portion when user selects an occupant from the occupant list, and a map of the building indicating location of the selected occupant and directions thereto from the specific display system accessed by the user (col. 8 lines 46-59; col. 9, line 66 – col. 10, line 17), network communication interface, contained within the housing, the interface configured to couple to a wide area network, and wherein, the display system is accessible to an occupant through the network communication interface to thereby establishing and updating the occupant specific information content section by modifying occupant's database entry over the link (this is implied in as much as the reference teaches occupant specific information, col. 9, line 66-col. 10, line12; col. 22 lines 5-33),wherein wide area network is internet (see fig. 3).

8. Claims 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazdzinski in view of Anai as applied to claim 21 above, and further in view of Elberbaum.

The combination differs from claims 22-25 in that it does not teach the following: a video camera, mounted to a field of view centered about a location which a user would position themselves, a microphone, a speaker system, the camera, microphone, and speaker in combination providing a bi-directional videophone connection, with user communicates with building concierge over a bi-directional videophone connection, the concierge is physically located remote from the building

However, Elberbaum teaches the following: a video camera, mounted to a field of view centered about a location which a user would position themselves, a microphone, a speaker system, the camera, microphone, and speaker in combination providing a bi-

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directional videophone connection, user communicates with building concierge over a bi-directional videophone connection, the concierge (8, fig. 3) is physically located remote from the building (fig. 3 col. 6, line 47 – col. 6, line 33; col. 16 lines 20-27, lines 53-62).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: a video camera, mounted to a field of view centered about a location which a user would position themselves, a microphone, a speaker system, the camera, microphone, and speaker in combination providing a bi-directional videophone connection, user communicates with building concierge over a bi-directional videophone connection, the concierge is physically located remote from the building as this arrangement would provide both audio and video communication to the users in connection with entering monitored building premises as taught by Elberbaum, thus enhancing user communications by using both audio and video.

9. Claims 37 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gazdzinski in view of Acres (US PAT: 6,375,567, filed 6-23-1998).

Gazdzinski differs from claims 37 and 44 in that although he discloses large display (113) as shown in fig. 2, he does not explicitly disclose the following: video display screen is 40 inches or larger when measured diagonally.

However, Acres teaches the following: video display screen is 40 inches or larger when measured diagonally (col. 6 lines 26-30).

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Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Gazdzinski's system to provide for the following: video display screen is 40 inches or larger when measured diagonally as this arrangement would provide one of the sizes of display, among many possible sizes, to suite application requirements as taught by Acres.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosur.

(6,871,140) to Floernce et al. discloses a system and method for creating a unified commercial real estate data model through collection, distribution, and use of information in connection with real estate and for creating web-based market place that facilitates efficient and secure buying and selling of commercial properties.


--(4,558,300) to Gildman discloses an electronic map for selectively displaying routes to various locations in building such as a shopping mall. The map displays a floor plan indicating plurality of stations (shops, public telephones, wash rooms, etc) and paths connecting various stations.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (571)272-8098. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 Hr schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643